

ALEXANDRIA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12.

Recent accounts from England represent that while the people of that country are averse to war, and are anxious to see the difficulties with the U.S., about the Alabama claims, amicably settled, they think the British government has gone far enough, in offering to submit the claims to arbitration. In the meantime, it may be well to notice that the "war cry" of some of the Radicals in Congress, is not echoed by all of the party, and that, in especial, the New York Tribune declares that "a war with England would be the most deplorable calamity that could happen to civilization." Such a war would cost more than all the Alabama claims, and would add a good many more to them, none of which, including the Alabama, would, in all likelihood even be settled at the return of peace. It is, certainly, the obvious interest of this government not to precipitate another war, in the present condition of the country; and it is equally obvious than in its present condition, it is not the interest of Great Britain to go to war with the United States. So that, as both governments are deeply concerned in preserving peace—the chances are that it will be preserved.

No one can form an idea of the ultimate course of the Radical leaders, with regard to the Impeachment of the President; because, while, they are shrewd and cunning in calculating political chances, and wide awake as to the profits and losses of their moves, they are, also, actuated by so much passion and prejudice, that the fanaticism of the hour frequently more than balances, in their action, considerations of prudence. The wind drives them one way, whilst the current propels them another. The reasons against the policy of an impeachment at this late stage of the incumbency, are assumptions in your communication plainly perfectly plain—and they must see the danger indicate was sought." to themselves of throwing the country again into a state of doubt, uncertainty, and excitement on the subject. But then comes, the hatred of the President, the desire of revenge, the wish for punishment, the "dear delight" of hurling from office the man who has obstructed their course and dared to stand up against their dictation! Thus it is, that the people are in doubt as to which course these leaders will take, after all that they say and do, in advance. But the "impeachers" have the advantage of being backed up and encouraged by the most extreme, the most ultra, the most active, and, as they think, the most "influential" of their party.

The New York World shows, by figures and statistics, that seventeen members of the House of Representatives, whose votes are necessary to give the Radicals a requisite majority for passing a bill over the President's Veto-represent districts in the several States, which at the last elections gave large Conservative majorities. And, it is these members, misrepresenting their constituents, who Radicalize the House, and enable it to pursue the injurious, discreditable, unjust, and unconstitutional course it now continues. And yet this is thought to be a representative government!

RECONSTRUCTION.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

VIRGINIA.—The Virginia Convention yesterday adopted a memorial to Congress for a reduction of the tax on tobacco.

NORTH CAROLINA. - The North Carolina Convention yesterday considered the report on the Judiciary in Committee of the Whole. The Convention instructed the committee in favor of electing the Supreme and Superior Court Judges by the people.

FLORIDA. - The majority of the Florida Convention met on Thursday night last at eleven o'clock, and entered a protest against the action of the minority. They deposed Richards from the Chair, and elected Horatio Jenkins President; appointed new committees, and deposed the former Sergeant-at-Arms, and elected Martin in his place. They resolved that the Convention had power to compel the attendance of absantees. In the Convention yesterday there were twenty-seven delegates. The committee reported adversely to the cligibility of Billings and Richards, white, and Pierce and Saunders, colored, who were expelled. Hart, Stearns and Davidson, white, and Wells, colored, were sworn in instead. An ordinance was passed to pay the expenses of the Convention by issuing bonds to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars, of which thirteen thousand were taken by supporters of the Convention. A resolution was also passed expunging all records of the Convention since the third. Two candidates on the Billings ticket for State and Congressional office have with-

GEORGIA. - The Georgia Convention was engaged yesterday in the trial of Aaron A. Bradley, colored. By a vote of 64 to 52 the matter was recommitted, with instructions to report on Friday next.

adopted a resolution allowing members and employees thirty per cent. additional to their per diem by a vote of 42 to 40, and, pending a motion to roconsider, adjourned.

SOUTH CAROLINA. - Nothing of importance took place in the South Carolina Convention. They adjourned early to get their pay.

MISSISSIPPI.-Nothing of interest took place in the Mississippi Convention.

ARKANSAS. - The Arkansas constitution was presented to the Convention on Thursday night, and after five hours' noisy debate they came to a vote, which resulted—yeas 45, nays 21—nine Radicals bolting. It was voted on as a whole without being printed.

ALABAMA. - In thirty-four counties in Alabama the vote for the Constitution stands 51,-733, and the registration in the same counties 111,269. This includes all the negro counties

The Grant-Johnson Correspondence. In the House of Representatives yest erday, the additional Correspondence between President Johnson and Gen. Grant was read, referred to the Reconstruction Committee and ordered to be printed.

> EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 10, 1868;

General-The extraordinary character of your letter of the 3d instant would seem to preclude any reply on my part; but the manner in which publicity has been given to the correspondence of which that letter forms a part, and the grave questions which are involved, induce me to take this mode of giving, as a proper sequel to the communicasions which have passed between us, the statement of the five members of the Cabinet who were present on the occasion of our conversation on the 14th ultimo. Copies of the letters which they have addressed to me are accordingly herewith enclosed. You speak of my letter of the 31st ultimo as a reiteration of the many gross misrepresentations contained in certain newspaper articles; and reassert the correctness of the statements contained in your communication of the 28th ultimo, adding, and here I give your own words, "auything in yours in reply to the contrary notwithstanding." When a controversy upon matter of fact escapes the point to which this has been brought, futher assertion or denial between the immediate parties should cease, especially where upon either side it loses the character of a respectful discussion, which is required by the relations in which the parties stand to each other, and degenerates in tone and temper. In such a case, if there is nothing to rely upon but the opposing statements, conclusions must be drawn from the statements alone, and from whatever intrinsic probabilities they afford in favor of or against either party. I should not shrink from this test in the con-

troversey but fortunately it is not left to this test alone. There were five Cabinet officers present at the conversation, the detail of which, in my letter of the 28th ultimo, you allow yourself to say contains "many gross mis-representations." These gentlemen heard that conversation, and have read my statement.— They speak for themselves: and I have the proof without a word of comment. I deem it proper, before concluding this communication, to notice some of the statements contained in your letter. You say that a performance of the promise alleged to have been made by you to the President "would have involved a resistance to law and an inconsistency with the whole history of my connection with the suspension of Mr. Stanton.

You then state that you had fears the President would, on the removal of Mr. Stanton, appoint some one in his place who would embarrass the army in carrying out the Reconstruction acts, and add: "It was to prevent such an appointment that I accepted the office of Secretary of War ad interim, and not for the purpose of enabling you to get rid of Mr. Stanton by my withholding it from him in opposition to law, or, not doing so myself, surrendering it to one who would, as the statement and

First of all, you here admit that from the very beginning of what you term "the whole history" of your connection with Mr. Stanton's suspension, you intended to circumvent the President. It was to carry out that intent, that you accepted that appointment. This was in your mind at the time of your acceptance. It was not then in obedience to the order of your superior, as has been heretofore supposed, that you assumed the duties of the office. You knew it was the President's purpose to prevent Mr. Stanton from resuming the office of Secretary of War, and you intended to defeat that purpose.

You accepted the office, not in the interest of the President, but of Mr. Stanton. If this purpose, so entertained by you, had been confined to yourself; if, when accepting this office, you had have done so with a mental reservation to frustrate the President, it would have been a tacit deception. In the ethics of some persons such a course is allowable. But you cannot stand upon that questionable ground. he "history" of your connection with your transaction, as written by yourself, places yourself in a different predicament, and shows that you not only concealed your design from the President, but induced him to suppose that you would carry out his purpose to keeep Mr. Stanton out of office by retaining it yourself, after an attempted restoration by the Senate, so as to require Mr. Stanton to establish his

right by judicial decision.

I now give that part of this "history," as written by yourself in your letter of the 28th | tained in these statements, where they differ ultimo: "Some time after I assumed the du-ties of Secretary of War ad interim, the President asked me my views as to the course Mr. Stanton would have to pursue, in case the Senate should not concur in his suspension, to obtain possession of his office. My reply was, in substance, that Mr. Stanton would have to the President, distinctly given, but only gave appeal to the courts to reinstate him, illustrattaken in the case of the Baltimore Polic Com-

Now, at that time, as you admit in your letter of the 3d instant, you held the office for I have had that you did not accept that interthe very object of defeating an appeal to the courts. In that letter you say that, in occupying the office, one motive was to prevent the President from appointing some other person who would retain possession, and thus make with the Secretary of War than any other of

judicial proceedings necessary. You knew the President was unwilling to trust the office with any one who would not, by holding it, compel Mr. Stanton to resort to the office, the President, not contented with me to furnish escort to public treasure from ton "would have to appeal to the courts." If the President had reposed confidence before he knew your views, and that confidence had been violated, it might have been said he made a mistake; but a violation of confidence reposed after that conversation was no mistake of his, nor of yours. It is the fact only, that needs be stated, that at the date of this conversation you did not intend to hold the office with the purpose of forcing Mr. Stanton into court, but did hold it then and had accepted it to prevent it was my duty to inform the President of my that course from being carried out. In other interpretation of it, and to abide by that interwords, you said to the President, "that is the proper course," and you said to yourself, "I have accepted the office, and now hold it, to defeat that course."

The excuse you make-a subsequent paragraph of that letter of the 28th. ultimo-that afterwards you changed your views as to what would be a proper course, has nothing to do Louisiana Convention with the point now under consideration. The point is that before you changed your views tion of some unimportment business, the supyou had secretly determined to do the very thing which at last you did—surrender the office to Mr. Stanton. You may have changed your substitute for the instructions to the judiciary views as to the law, but you certainly did not committee proposed by Mr. Doolittle, that the change your views as to the course you had mark-committee, be instructed to report that this ed out for yourself from the beginning. I will | bill do not pass, and also to report a b ill repealonly notice one more statement in your letter of the 3d instant—that the performance of the promises which, it is alleged, were made by reconstruction, and had not concluded at the hour promises which, it is alleged, were made by you, would have involved you in the resistance of law. I know of no statue that would have been violated had you, carrying out your promises in good faith, tendered your resignation when you concluded not to be made a party in any legal proceedings. You add: "I am in a measure confirmed in this conclusion by your speaker also laid before the House a letter from Gen Grant in raply to the President.

> to disobey.' On the 24th ultimo you addressed a note to

MAUSHAU TE & ROOM

War, until you "knew from the President him-

self that they were his orders.' On the 29th, in compliance with your request, I did give you instructions in writing not to obey any orders from the War Department, assumed to be issued by the direction of the President, unless such order is known by the General commanding the Armies of the United States to have been authorized

by the Executive." There are some orders which a Secretary of War may issue without the authority of the President; there are others which he issues simply as the agent of the President, and which purports to be "by direction" of the President. For such orders the President is responsible, and he should, therefore, know and undersrand what they are before giving such "directions." Mr. Stanton states, in his letter of the 4th instant, which accompanies the published correspondence, that he "has had no correspondence with the President since the 12th of August last;" and he further says that since he resumed the duties of the office he has continued to discharged them "without any personal or written communication with the President," and he adds: "No orders have been issued from this Department in the name of the President with my knowledge, and I have received no orders from him.

It thus seeems that Mr. Stanton now discharges the duties of the War Department without any reference to the President, and

without using his pame. My order to you had only reference to orders 'assumed to be issued by direction of the President."-It would appear from Mr. Stanton's letter that you have received no such orders from him. However, in your note to the President, of the 30th ultimo, in which you acknowledge the receipt of the written order of the 29th, you say that you have been informed by Mr. Stanton that he has not received any order limiting his authority to issue orders to the army according to the practice of the Department, and state that "while this authority to the War Department is not countermanded, it will be satisfactory evidence to me that any orders issued from the War Department by direction of the President are authorized by the Executive."

The President issues an order to you to obey no order from the War Department, purporting to be made "by the direction of the President," until you have referred it to him for his approval. You reply that you have received the President's order, and will not obey it, but will obey an order purporting to be given by his direction if it comes from the War Department. You will not obey the direct order of the President, but will obey his indirect order. If, as you say, there has been a practice in the War Department to issue orders in the name of the President without his direction, does not the precise order you have requested and received change the practice as to the General of the Army? Could not the President countermand any such commands issued to you from the War Department? It you should receive an order from the War Depprtment, issued in the name of the Presiin your letter of the 3d instant, the Secretary of War is "my superior and your subordinate, and yet you refuse obedience to the superior out of deference to the subordinate. Without further comment upon the subordinate attitude you have assumed, I am at a loss to know how you can release yourself from obedience to the orders of the President, who is made by the Constitution Commander-in Chief of the Army and Navy, and is, therefore, the official superior as well of the General of the Army as of the Secretary of War.

ANDREW JOHNSON, (Signed) General U. S. Grant, commanding Armies of the United States, Washington D. C.

To this were appended letters from Secretary Wells, McCulloch, Randall, Browning and Seward-all, in the main, substantiating the President's statements. The following from Gen. Grant was also sent to the House and is with the foregoing:

HDQ'RS ARMY OF THE U. S., WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, '68. His Excellency, A. Johnson.

President of the United States: SIR-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th inst., accompanied by statesments of five Cabinet Ministers, of their recollection of what occurred in Cabinet meeting on the 14th of January. Without admitting anything confrom anything heretofore stated by me, I pro-pose to notice only that portion of your communication wherein I am charged with insubordination. I think it will be plain to the reader of my letter of the 30th of January that I did not propose to disobey any legal order of an interpretation of what would be regarded ing my position by citing the ground I had as satisfactory evidence of the President's sanction to orders communicated by the Secretary of War. I will say here that your letter of the 10th instant contains the first intimation pretation. Now, for reasons for giving that interpretation: It was clear to me before my letter of January 30th was written that I, the person having more public business to transact the President's subordinates, was the only one who had been instructed to disregard the authority of Mr. Stanton, where his authority was derived as agent of the President. On the courts. You perfectly understood that in the 27th of January I received a letter from this interview, "some time" after you accepted the Secretary of War (copy herewith) directing your silence, desired an expression of your the Rio Grande to New Orleans, &c., at the views, and you answered hi m that Mr. Stan-ton "would have to appeal to the courts." If him. I also send two other enclosures showing recognition of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War by both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, in all of which cases the Secretary of War had to call upon me to make the orders requested, or give the information desired, and where his authority to do so is derived, in my view, as agent of the President. With an order so clearly ambiguous as that of the President's here referred to, pretation until I received other orders.

Disclaiming any intention, now or heretofore, of disobeying any legal order of the President distinctly communicated, I reman, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, General. Congress.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the transac

recent orders directing me to disobey orders from the Secretary of War, my superior and your subordinate, without having countermanded his authority to issue the orders I am Speaker also laid before the House a letter from Gen. Grant in reply to the President.—
Both letters were reterred to the reconstruction committee. A bill was passed to facilitate the collection of the direct tax in Delaware.

except Hall and Marengo. The twenty-six remaining counties have white majorities and the President requesting in writing an order tive Committee" have been summoned to Rich-The members of the Radical "State I Execuwill not vote at all. To carry the Constitution given to you verbally five days before, to disremond, to hold a meeting on Tuesday the 18th 86,000 votes will have to be polled. gard orders from Mr. Stanton as Secretary of inst., at the capitol, at 10 o'clock a. m. NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times. The trial of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. before a Board of Presbyters, on the charge of violating a canonical law of the Episcopal Church, by officiating in a Methodist Church at New Brunswick, N. J., without permission from the constituted authorities of that diocese, was resumed on Monday at New York. Witnesses on the part of the presentors were examined, and a copy of the letter of protest sent by Rev. Dr. Stubbs to Rev. Mr. Tyng was sought

to be placed in evidence. Yesterday morning in New York, a German named Albert Garaganon, called at the residence of Henry Straus, 141 West Thirteenth st., and asked to see a girl named Sophia Woelt, and after conversing with her a short time he drew a revolver and fired at her twice, neither shot taken effect. He then drew a razor and cut his own throat, expiring almost instantly. The unfortunate man was actuated by jealousy.

The Radical State Committee of Connecticut have issued an address in which they say :-"There is a Radical majority in the State. It rests with you to say whether it shall be seoured. The means and result are in these words -Work and Victory." The Democrats are confident of a victory.

It is understood that the Senate Finance Committee have agreed to report favorably upon House bill providing that hereafter no Government money shall be deposited in National Banks in any city which has a sub-treasury. The bill is very strongly opposed by many of the banks.

The Hon. James Guthrie, of Kentucky, has sent his resignation as United States Senator to the Governor, on account of his continued sickness and inability to go to Washington, and the Legislature has determined to elect his successor on Tuesday, the 18th instant.

Advices from the West Indies state that President Cabral, of St. Domingo, has fallen from power and abandoned the Capital, and Hungria has assumed the reins of government.

It was rumored at Washington yesterday that the Secretary of the Treasury, is about to sell gold to the amount of ten or fifteen millions of dollars during the present week.

Affairs at the Capitol.

Data, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, in his yesterday's letter says :-"The President's rejoinder to Gen. Grant and accompanying statement of members of the cabinet, were read in the House this afternoon, and listened to by the members and spectators with undivided attention. The President's letter did not excite any special remark during the reading, but the letters of Messrs. Welles, denr, to do a special act, and an order from the | McCulloch and Seward were greeted with out-President directly, not to do the act, is there a | bursts of laughter from the republican side of doub twhich you ought to obey? You answer the House. The first two excited the "risithe question when you say to the President, | bles' by reason of their brevity and sweeping endorsement of the general statements of the President, and the letter of Mr. Seward provoked merriment by reason of what the members termed its Sewardisms, its diplomatic 26th rule suspended and passed. character, and here and there at the commital phraseology.

Gen. Grant's final reply to the President was received this afternoon at the Executive mansion just as the private secretary was leaving for Congress with the President's rejoinder. In about an hour afterwards the President sent to the House a copy of Gen. Grant's last

Upon a motion of Gen. Butler, the House, in committee of the whole, to day struck out of the executive appropriation bill the allowance for certain secretaries and clerks in the President's household. Under the law the Executive is allowed a private secretary, an assistant private secretary, phonographic writer, pardon clerk and three additional clerks.-Even this force has not been found sufficient to perform the heavy and accumulating work of the executive office, and two military officers were detailed for additional help at the White House, one of these, long ago, upon the suggestion of Mr. Stanton. The clerical labors imperatively required of the Executive give all the above assistants ample work, and the business is constantly on the increase.

Gen. Grant has ordered Gen. Hancock to set aside the order reorganizing the New Orleans city councils. To this General Hancock respectfully takes exceptions, and telgraphs Gen. Grant that unless the latter revokes his order he (Hancock) must ask to be relieved from the command of the fifth military district.

The nominations to the Senate to-day were: Charles Robinson, of Vermont, to be consul at Quebec; Henry F. Herrot, to be collector of customs at Georgetown, S. C.: Wm. Fithian, to be collector of internal revenue of the seventh district of Illinois.

It is given out that Gen, Geo. B. McClellan will be nominated to be minister to England. Whilst there is no official authorization for such an announcement, it may be said, nevertheless, that it has been known for some days that the President had such nomination under

Mr. Stillson was the only person called before the reconstruction committee to-day, and no material fact was elicited by the examination that has not been made public heretofore. The memorandum of proceedings of the cabinet, already published, was produced by Mr. Stillson, and he was questioned as to the source from whence he obtained it. Mr. Brooks argued that the witness could not be compelled to answer the question, and newspaper correspondents should refuse to disclose the source of their information when that information was obtained confidentially.

Other members of the committee controverted the propositions. The witness, however, did not avail himself of the privilege suggested, but gave full answers to the questions propounded. There is a general agreement among newspaper correspondents this evening that hereafter they will refuse to give the sources of their information, when, in their judgment matters are imparted to them in a confidential

Foreign News.

The cable dispatches from Great Britain relate almost wholly to Fenian demonstrations, trials and convictions. The Fenians of Cork made another attack upon the police on Monday. The mob pelted the police with stones day. The mob pelted the police with stones and other missiles. The police charged with fixed bayonets, a desperate fight ensued in fixed bayonets, a desperate fight ensued, in which several were wounded and the mob dispersed. Lennon, the Fenian, has been convicted at Dublin of murder, felony and treason. A deputation from the "loyal Irish" of London have presented an address to the Home Secretary expressing their devotion to the British crown. The death of Sir David Brewster, the celebrated English physician and scientific discoverer, is announced. Admiral Farragut is to be entertained at a grand banquet at Genoa. Count Bismarck is so ill as to be unable to pursue his proposed travels. The Pope is reported to have declined to enter into negotiations for the modification of the Austrian Concordat. Prussia is said to be desirous of closer diplomatic relations with Rome. The negotiations between Denmark and Prussia for the settlement of the Schleswig difficulties are reported to have failed.

In Liverpool, yesterday, cotton closed buoyant at an advance of \(\frac{1}{4} \text{d} \). California, white wheat sold at 15s. 10d. per cental. Consols 931. In Paris the Bourse was strong and Rents

CITY COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS. Board of Aldermen.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held February 11, 1868, there were present: George Bryan, esq.; President; Messrs. Markell, Gwin, Brewis, Prettyman and Flem-

The Committee on Claims reported in favor of paying the bill of Brill & Beach, \$8.50, for work done in the Mayor's and Auditor's offices, provided they are approved by the officers ordering the work, which was adopted; also, in favor of repealing so much of the act passed February 26, 1867, fixing the salaries of certain officers of the Corporation for 1867, as refers to the Collectors of Taxes for the Northern and Southern Districts, and further recommending that the Collectors be allowed 24 per cent in currency on all monies collected by them and paid into the Treasury of the Corporation, which was laid on the table.

The Committee on Public Property reported adversely on the communication from George W. Harrison in regard to the establishment of an oyster dock at the fish wharf, which was

adopted.

The Finance Committee reported adversely to the petition of A. C. Kell, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, asking for an increase of salary. Adopted.

The petitions of the Sun and Friendship Fire Co's. were returned by the Common Council, adhering to their former action in regard to the last named, and referring the petition of the Sun Fire Co. to a special committee, which action was not concurred in, and the Board adhered to its former action.

On motion, it was ordered, that the Auditor issue his warrant in favor of O. C. Whittlesey for the sum of \$95.90 in full, for settlement of his account as Collector for 1864.

A communication from W. A. Smoot & Co. was received from the Common Council, and their action concurred in. An act entitled an act to amend an act for

raising a revenue for the year 1867, was received from the Common Council and referred to the Committee on General Laws. Petitions of L. Arnell and E. S. Boynton

were received from the Common Council, and laid on the table. On motion, it was resolved, that the Auditor issue his warrant in favor of the Mayor for \$100 to procure wood for the poor. A petition of Samuel Beach was referred to

the Committee on Claims. A report of the Committee on Public Prop erty on the petition of Alexandria Washington Lodge to lease a room in the old market building, adjoining the lodge room, was received from the Common Council and laid on the table. A report of Special Committee on the petition of J. T. Boyd was received from the Common Council and laid on the table.

The Board then adjourned.
Teste: JOHN J. JAMIESON, Clerk.

Common Council.

At a regular meeting of the Common Council of Alexandria, held February 11, 1868, there were present: J. B. Smoot, esq., President; Messrs. Moore, Warfield, Neale, Hopkins, Simpson, Harrison, Robinson, Johnson, Holensbury, Summers, Martin and Nalls. The action of this Board on the petition of

the Sun Fire Company was reconsidered, and the petition referred to a special committee, Messrs. Martin and Warfield. Petitions of E. S. Boynton, C. R. Arnell and Samuel Beach, for corrections of assessment, were referred to the Committee on Claims. A communication of W. A. Smoot & Co. on

renting the fish wharf, was referred to the Committee on Public Property Mr. Johnson introduced "an act to amend an act entitled 'an act to raise a revenue for the year 1867,' " which was read three times, the STEAM PIPE, GAGES, COCKS, VALVES, The report of the Committee on Public Prop-

commending the lease of the room in the Market building for 15 years, at \$25 per annum, was Report of the same Committee on the petition of J. T. Boyd, was recommitted, with instructions to replace his shed at a cost not to exceed

erty on the petition of Washington Lodge, re-

ten dollars. The same Committee made a report on the petition of salters of fish, when it was Ordered, That the Committee on Public Property be and are hereby authorized to rent of John T. Armstrong his wharf, contiguous to the fish wharf, for the term of the fishing season, at a rent of \$300, and offer it, in connexion with the fish wharf, for rent by the city for the fishing season, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash.

An order was received from the Board of Aldermen appropriating \$100 for the purchase of wood for the poor, and concurred in. The following from the Board of Aldermen

was adopted:
Ordered, That the Auditor issue his warrant in favor of O. C. Whittlesey for the sum of \$95.90 in full, for the settlement of his account

as Collector for the year 1864. An adverse report on the petition of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department was received from the Board of Aldermen, and recommitted

to the Finance Committee. A report of the Committee on Claims on the bill of Brill & Beach, was received from the Board of Aldermen and adopted. A report of the Committee on Public Proper-

ty adverse to the petition of G. W. Harrison, was received from the Board of Aldermen, and The Board of Aldermen returned the petition

of the Friendship Fire Company adhering to their reference of it to the Fire Wardens. The Council then adjourned.
Teste: THOMAS M. WHITE, Clerk.

TOTICE

To Catharine Turley, widow of Henson Turley, deceased; Hannah Turley, Arianna Turley, Martha Bidwell, wife of — Bidwell, formerly Martha Turley; Henson Turley, Serena Turley, Israel Turley, Andrew Turley, Catharine Turley, Catharine Turley, the younger; James Turley, Jefferson Tacey, Guardian ad litem for the said James Turley, an infant, under the age of 21 years, and James M. Steuart, Sheriff, Administrator of the estate of Henson

Turley, dec'd.

TAKE NOTICE: That on SATURDAY, the 14th day of March, 1868, at the office of Robert J. Smith, Notary Public, on King st., between Pitt and Royal streets, in the city of Alexandria, Va., I shall proceed to take the deposition of RICHARD BARTON, to be read as evidence in a suit in changery now pending. as evidence in a suit in chancery now pending in the Circuit Court for the said county of Alexandria, and State of Virginia, in which I am plaintiff and you are defendants. If from any cause said deposition shall not be taken on said day, or being commenced shall not be completed, the taking thereof will be continued rom time to time until the same is finished.

WM. D. NUTT, by FRANCIS L. SMITH, his Attorney

feb 12-law4w ARRIVAL THIS A. M.

AT FRENCH'S DEPOT OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

No 95, King street, Another lot of that beautiful "INITIAL PAPER" and ENVELOPES to match. The Paper and Envelopes are of the finest quality and very handsomely stamped. The assortment embraces all the letters of the alphabet. Also another wheelbarrow load of Appleton's cheap edition of Dickens' works. Sale unpre-

One of the Family, a novel, by the author of Carlyon's Year.

Daily receiving new Books, Magazines, Reviews, Papers, both American and Foreign. feb 12 GEORGE E. FRENCH. MUSIC PORTFOLIOS.

Just received a supply of the above very useful article.

Also, MUSIC PAPER and MANUSCRIPT
MUSIC BOOKS.

JOHN H. PARROTT, Dealer in Music, &c. FOR RENT. VERNON FARM. Possession given on the first of March, 1868. JOHN W. BURKE,

RECEIVED TO-DAY-100 bbls Pearl Hom-iny; 7 bushels B. E. Peas, and 2 barrels spiced Pickles. For sale by feb 12 J. C. MILBURN. DRIED FRUITS, Peeled and Unpeeled Peaches, Peeled Pears, and Pitted Cherries received to-day and for sale by feb 5 J. C. MILBURN. STOVES, TINWARE, &c.

TOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Without making a useless harangue, I will say to my friends and the public that I am now prepared to supply all of their wants in the way of STOVES. It is time lost to undertake to look for anything better than can be found in my store. I have something new in the way of HEATING STOVES, which cannot be surpassed in style, or beauty of design. To one and all I will say that whatever I sell I warrant to answer the purpose I sold it for. I therefore invite my country friends to call and examine my stock of COOKING and HEATING STOVES before purchasing elsewhere, conf. dent that they will not go away displeased. would also enumerate amongst my stock a fine lot of TIN WARE, of my own manufacture, and made by very experienced workmen; also TINNED SAFES, PRESERVING KET. TLES, Fruit Cans, Fine Japanned and Planished Ware and Chamber Sets, to which I would call the attention of the public. Coffee Urns, Tea Urns, Waffle Irons, Children's Toys, and a fine lot of Block Tin Ware and other as and a fine lot of Block Tin Ware and other ar. ticles which are too numerous to mention,-Thankful for past patronage I hope to have a

E. GRIMES. No. 43, King street sep 11-2awtf

continuance of the same.

PURCELL & HOY. No. 174, S. W. Corner of King and Washington sts. ALEXANDRIA, VA

MAGEE & BARSTOW PATENT VENTILATING STOVES Comprising Parlor, Cook, Hall and Dining Room Stoves, Hot Air Furnaces, &c. Also manufacturers and Dealers in all sorts of STOVES, TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

mar Guttering, Spouting, Roofing, &c., doug in the best manner and at shortest notice. aug 28-ta

MACHINISTS.

WILLIAM S. MOORE,

MACHINIST, Corner Royal & Wilkes st., & No. 65, Union st., ALEXANDRIA. VIRGINIA, Is prepared to execute orders for STEAM ENGINES, MILL GEARING, ORNAMENT.

AL RAILING, and MACHINE WORK of TO CASTINGS made at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

TAMIESON & COLLINS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

Cor. Royal and Wilkes sts.,

ALEXANDRIA, VA. CASTINGS of every description made at hort notice Cash paid for old Iron and Brass.

GAS AND STEAM FITTING. WM. COGAN, No. 15, North Royal street, Has constantly on hand a large and complete

CHANDELIERS. BRACKETS HASPS. PENDANTS, STATIONARY AND PORTABLE DROP LIGHTS IN VARIETY, PORCELAINS, PHOTOGRACH, MICA and CUT, GROUND AND PLAIN GLOBES

and everything in the Steam Fitting Line.
Public Buildings and Dwellings furnished and fitted up with Gas in the most substantial and elegant manner. Steam Work for Factories, Mills, &c., prompt-

ly and faithfully executed; all at prices which will give satisfaction.

DHILIP PARK,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, N. E. corner Prince and Pitt streets The oldest and best established PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT in the city. All work done with dispatch, and in the most durable and workmanlike manner.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

JOBBING done at short notice, and by him self, or the most experienced workmen.

GROVER & BAKER'S

FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, No. 495, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

POINTS OF EXCELLENCE.

Beauty and Elasticity of Stitch. Perfection and Simplicity of Machinery. Using both threads directly from the spools. No fastening of seams by hand and no waste Wide range of application without change of

adjustment.
The seam retains its beauty and firmness after washing and ironing. Besides doing all kinds of work done by other

Sewing Machines, these Machines execute the most beautiful and permanent Embroidery and The Highest Premiums at all the fairs and exhibitions of the United States and Eu-

rope have been awarded the Grover & Baker

Sewing Machines, and the work done by them, wherever exhibited in competition. The very highest prize, THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, was conferred on the representative of the Grover & Baker Sew-

ing Machines, at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867, thus attesting their great superiority over all other Sewing Machines.

For sale by E. S. LEADBEATER & CO., jan 16-d6w Alexandria, Va.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE addition to our stock of FREDERICKSBURG AND HOLSTON MILLS VIRGINIA CASSIMERES, the latter of which we are the agents. We are prepared to offer these goods to wholesale or retail purchasers on the best terms. We would call particular attention to the VIRGINIA CASSINETS, which are much cheaper and

more serviceable (being free from shoddy) than the same class of goods from the North.

oc 9 WITMER & SLAYMAKER. MOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO Genuine "Gravely" and other brands of Chewing Tobacco. The "Old Virginia Gentleman" Smoking Tobacco, equal, if not superior to, "Lone Jack," just received and for sale by HOUGH & RAMSAY,

H. B. WHITTINGTON,

CHARLES W. GREEN, DEALER IN

FANCY, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, Would respectfully solicit a call from his SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTORY

ENCOURAGE HOME ENTERPRISE

Having commenced the manufacture of SOAP AND CANDLES, at the Soap and Candle Factory, on Union st., between Queen and Princess, I have on hand, and am prepared to sell lower than the North-

ern markets, 25,000 pounds of SOAP.
50 boxes TALLOW CANDLES.
5,000 bushes ASHES,
and earnestly solicit the patronage of my fellow eithers. low-citizens.

SAMUEL LUNT. A YER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, Forrest's Juniper Tar, Hunnewell's Universal Cough Remedy for Coughs, Colds, &c., Cannon's Bitters, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Hostetter's Bitters, Burnett's and Nichols' Cod Liver Oil, Cod Liver Oil Jelly, and Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil with Lime—received and for sale by WARFIELD & HALL, Druggists.

RAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Newcastle, Bi-Carb Soda, Pure Cream Tartar, Sweet Spirits Nitre and Acetic Acid, just received and for sale by [jan 10-] JANNEY & CO.